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6

7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

9 \* \* \*

10

11 MARY SPETH, as trustee of the  
12 THERESA FRISCH TRUST;

13 Plaintiff,  
14 vs.

15 Case No.: 3:23-cv-00396-MMD-CLB

16 **PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR**  
17 **PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

18

19 THE CITY OF RENO, a political  
20 subdivision of the State of Nevada.

21

22 COMES NOW, Plaintiff MARY SPETH, as trustee of the THERESA FRISCH  
23 TRUST, by and through the undersigned counsel, and hereby files the following  
24 Motion for Preliminary Injunction against Defendant THE CITY OF RENO, a political  
25 subdivision of the State of Nevada, seeking to enjoin the City from cutting off sewer  
26 service to the Plaintiff's property at 247 Court St. in Reno, Nevada.

27

28 This motion is made and based upon all the pleadings and records on file for  
this proceeding together with every exhibit that is mentioned herein or attached  
hereto (each of which is incorporated by this reference as though it were set forth

1 herein haec verba), if any there be, as well as the points and authorities set forth  
2 directly hereinafter.

3 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

4 **Background**

5 The facts described below are also contained in the Plaintiff's Verified  
6 Complaint, filed contemporaneously with this Motion.

7 247 Court St., also known as the "Frisch House," was built approximately in  
8 1906 and is located on the northeast corner of Court St. and Arlington St. in  
9 downtown Reno, Nevada.

10 The Frisch House is currently used as office space and is occupied by eight  
11 businesses.

12 Theresa Frisch, the previous property owner, managed the property for  
13 decades until she passed away on May 25, 2023.

14 After Ms. Frisch's death, Mary Speth took over the property as trustee of  
15 Theresa Frisch Trust and manages the Frisch House with her husband, Matt Speth,  
16 via 247 Court St., LLC., a Nevada Limited Liability Company.

17 The Frisch house is located next to a site upon which Las Vegas-based  
18 developer CAI Investments ("CAI") plans to construct a Kimpton-branded hotel  
19 called the "Reno Kimpton."

20 The plans for the Reno Kimpton were announced in 2019.

21 The original design for the 20-story Reno Kimpton proposed 270 hotel rooms,  
22 50 condos, and 60,000 square feet of office space.

1           The sewer lateral from the Frisch House connects to a City sewer main that  
2 runs east-west through the Frisch House property and then continues through the  
3 neighboring property on which the Reno Kimpton will be constructed.  
4

5           Because of the size and location of the Reno Kimpton, the City's current sewer  
6 main that serves the Frisch House and the Reno Kimpton will need to be either  
7 moved or abandoned.

8           In July of 2022, the City of Reno informed CAI that they needed to submit a  
9 suitable plan for sewer realignment following an engineering assessment. This was  
10 among multiple changes the City requested before they could grant the building  
11 permit for the Reno Kimpton to begin construction.  
12

13           CAI informed the City that the sewer line needed to be rerouted to  
14 accommodate the requirements of a modern high-rise. In reply, the City directed  
15 CAI to install its own new sewer line and bear the cost, as required by the City's  
16 code.  
17

18           According to Section 18.04.503 of the City's Annexation and Land  
19 Development Code ("ALDC"), any new development in the City must connect to the  
20 City's sanitary sewer system unless given City Council permission to use a different  
21 provider. Developers are responsible for any required sewer system upgrades or  
22 extensions.  
23

24           During negotiations with the City over the issuance of the building permit, the  
25 City expressly stated to CAI that it must obtain approval from or acquire the  
26 neighboring properties to carry out a proposed sewer plan. One such neighboring  
27 property is the Frisch House.  
28

1           On August 23, 2022, Matt Speth was approached by Ross Penney from Luxe  
2 Industries, a contractor for the Reno Kimpton, who mentioned they were digging a  
3 sewer line for the Kimpton Reno. In a later email on September 30, 2022, Speth  
4 informed Penney of the owners of the Frisch House's opposition to any sewer work  
5 at the Frisch House, urging them to find an alternative solution without disrupting  
6 the current sewer system. See ECF 1-1.

7           At some point in late 2022 or early 2023, the City took over the Reno  
8 Kimpton's sewer project on behalf of CAI.

9           The City has a duty to make sewer service available to customers within the  
10 City's sewer service territory. See NRS 704.020(2)(a) defining "public utility" to  
11 include "sewerage service."

12           On January 17, 2023, Khalil Wilson, the assistant director of public works for  
13 Reno, contacted Matt Speth via email to arrange a meeting regarding a City sewer  
14 project impacting the Frisch House. Wilson's email made no reference to the Reno  
15 Kimpton project. See ECF 1-2.

16           In response, Matt Speth conveyed the Frisch House's opposition to the sewer  
17 realignment and inquired if it had any ties to the Reno Kimpton project, which the  
18 City denied. Id.

19           The City is executing the sewer work that CAI initially intended and was  
20 required to complete according to the ALDC. Instead of linking this work to the  
21 needs of the Reno Kimpton, the City attributes it to a project from roughly six years  
22 prior, titled the "2017 Sewer Rehabilitation Project – Phase 2."  
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1           2017 Sewer Rehabilitation Project — Phase 2 involved significant underground  
2 trenching and installing approximately 6,600 feet of sewer pipes to replace old  
3 infrastructure. The Reno City Council awarded this project to Q&D Construction on  
4 February 14, 2018, and construction began a month later.  
5

6           A letter the City sent to property owners indicated that the 2017 Sewer  
7 Rehabilitation Project — Phase 2 project was expected to be finished by July 2018.  
8 See ECF 1-3.

9           The City is using contingency funds, intended for emergency sewer issues and  
10 repairs, to pay for the 2017 Sewer Rehabilitation Project — Phase 2 work on behalf  
11 of the Reno Kimpton. See ECF 1-4.

13           A May 22, 2023 letter from the City addressed to the Frisch House informed  
14 them the sewer main serving the property would be abandoned by September 1,  
15 2023, and stating that this work would require the Frisch House to connect to a  
16 different sewer main on Arlington Ave. with a new sewer lateral. See ECF 1-5.

18           A July 12, 2023, letter from the City states that without the installation of the  
19 new private sewer lateral connecting the Frisch House to a new sewer main, the  
20 Frisch House would lose its sewer service and couldn't be occupied, and that the  
21 work would take approximately 3 weeks to complete. See ECF 1-6.

23           Counsel for the Plaintiff and Defendant have subsequently exchanged emails  
24 and on August 15, 2023 counsel for the City informed the undersigned counsel that  
25 sewer service to the Frisch House will not be cut off on September 1, 2023. As  
26 such, the Plaintiff is not seeking a temporary restraining order at this time, but rather  
27 a preliminary injunction.  
28

1           The City of Reno is conditioning the Frisch House's occupancy on  
2 relinquishing its right to exclude the City from using the property.

3           If the sewer service at the Frisch House is cut off and the building may not be  
4 occupied, the Frisch House property will be deprived of any economically beneficial  
5 use.

6           The City is using the threat of cutting off sewer service at the Frisch House to  
7 attempt to force the Plaintiffs to allow a physical invasion of their property without  
8 just compensation and without complying with the laws surrounding the taking of  
9 private property for public use as required by NRS Chapter 37.

10           **Jurisdiction and Venue**

11           This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1331 (federal question), 28  
12 U.S.C. 1343 (civil-rights violations), 28 U.S.C. 2201 (declaratory relief), and 28  
13 U.S.C. 2202 (injunctive relief).

14           **Standard of Review**

15           A preliminary injunction may be awarded upon a clear showing that the  
16 plaintiff is entitled to such relief. *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council*, 555 U.S. 7, 22  
17 (2008). A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must show that: (1) the plaintiff is  
18 likely to succeed on the merits; (2) the plaintiff is likely to suffer irreparable harm in  
19 the absence of preliminary relief; (3) the balance of equities tips in favor of the  
20 plaintiff; and (4) an injunction is in the public interest. *Id.* at 20. In other words, as  
21 described by the 9th Circuit, a preliminary injunction may be granted if there is a  
22 likelihood of irreparable injury to the plaintiff; there are serious questions going to the  
23 merits; the balance of hardships tips sharply in favor of the plaintiff; and the  
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1 injunction is in the public interest. *M.R. v. Dreyfus*, 697 F.3d 706, 725 (9th Cir. 2012)  
2 (citing *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131-32 (9th Cir.  
3 2011)). This same standard applies to a request for a temporary restraining order.  
4 See *Stuhlbarg Int'l Sales Co. v. John D. Brush & Co.*, 240 F.3d 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir.  
5 2001), overruled on other grounds in *Winter*.

7 **Analysis**

8 **a. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

9 The Plaintiff has plead four causes of action in the Complaint: (1) 42 U.S.C.  
10 1983 claim for violation of his 5th Amendment right to just compensation for the  
11 taking of private property; (2) An inverse condemnation claim under the Nevada  
12 Constitution; (3) for declaratory relief under the Uniform Declaratory Judgment Act,  
13 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201; and (4) for injunctive relief.

14 “[T]he existence of a right violated is a prerequisite to the granting of an  
15 injunction.” *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Jafbros Inc.*, 109 Nev. 926, 928, 860  
16 P.2d 176, 178, 1993 WL 385119 (1993) quoting 43 C.J.S. § 18 Injunctions (1978).  
17 As described below, the City has violated the Plaintiff's rights under the 5th  
18 Amendment, the Nevada Constitution, and various other laws and regulations.

19 Section 18.08.707 of the ALDC addresses the abandonment or vacation of  
20 public rights-of-way, or easements are reviewed in the interest of the City. Section  
21 18.08.707(c)(2) requires special proceedings for the abandonment of sewer, storm  
22 drain, or other public utility easements. Section 18.08.707(c)(3) requires that the  
23 application for abandonment will have a public hearing before the City Council and  
24 that nearby property owners must be notified by mail at least 10 days before the  
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1 hearing. The Frisch House has received no such notice, and the City has never  
2 asserted that it has an easement on the Frisch House property.

3       Section 12.16.3000 of the City's Municipal Code describes the terms for  
4 termination of sewer service and requires that if a property violates the sewer  
5 service rules, the public works director can terminate its sewer service. Before doing  
6 so, the director is required to notify the property owner in writing, providing reasons  
7 and a hearing date set by the City Council. The notice must be provided at least ten  
8 days before the hearing and is required to be mailed to the owner and either  
9 delivered to the tenant or posted visibly on the property. The City has not provided  
10 any such notice.

11       NRS 37.010(1)(h) lists "sewerage" as Is listed as one of the public uses for  
12 which the right of eminent domain may be exercised.

13       Nevada's Open Meeting Law, at Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 241.034,  
14 requires that a property owner receive notice if the government plans to exercise the  
15 power of eminent domain over the property of another. The Frisch House has  
16 received no such notice.

17       Section 8(3) of Article 1 of the Nevada Constitution states that "Private  
18 property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been  
19 first made, or secured, except in cases of war, riot, fire, or great public peril, in which  
20 case compensation shall be afterward made."

21       The 5th Amendment's takings clause does not forbid taking private property  
22 but mandates just compensation if there's an interference with a property interest  
23

1 equating to a taking. See *First English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Glendale v.*  
2 *County of Los Angeles*, 482 U.S. 304, 314-315 (1987).

3 A *Loretto* taking occurs when the government mandates a permanent physical  
4 intrusion on property. See *Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan Catv Corp.*, 458 U.S.  
5 419, 430, 102 S. Ct. 3164, 3173 (1982) “[P]ermanent occupations of land by such  
6 installations as telegraph and telephone lines, rails, and underground pipes or wires  
7 are takings even if they occupy only relatively insubstantial amounts of space and  
8 do not seriously interfere with the landowner's use of the rest of his land.” *Id.* at 430.  
9

10 Government-authorized physical invasions are takings requiring just  
11 compensation. *Cedar Point Nursery v. Hassid*, 141 S. Ct. 2063, 2073 (2021). The  
12 access regulation appropriates a right to invade the growers' property and therefore  
13 constitutes a per se physical taking. *Id.* at 2072.

14 The government cannot deny benefits to someone for exercising a  
15 constitutional right. The unconstitutional conditions doctrine safeguards the  
16 Constitution's rights by prohibiting the government from forcing people to forgo  
17 them. *Koontz v. St. Johns River Water Mgmt. Dist.*, 570 U.S. 595, 604, 133 S. Ct.  
18 2586, 2594 (2013). “By conditioning a building permit on the owner's deeding over  
19 a public right-of-way, for example, the government can pressure an owner into  
20 voluntarily giving up property for which the Fifth Amendment would otherwise  
21 require just compensation.” *Id.* at 605 citing *Dolan v. City of Tigard*, 512 U.S. 374,  
22 114 S. Ct. 2309 (1994) and *Nollan v. Cal. Coastal Com*, 483 U.S. 825, 107 S. Ct.  
23 3141 (1987).

1       Here, the facts above describe that the City of Reno is placing  
2 unconstitutional conditions on the continued occupation of the Frisch House. The  
3 City is coercing the Plaintiffs to consent to the occupation of the property and  
4 installation of utility infrastructure, which is only necessary to facilitate the  
5 development of a neighboring property, without any compensation under the threat  
6 of losing a necessary utility. It is evident that the City of Reno is engaging in  
7 conduct that contravenes the spirit and letter of the unconstitutional conditions  
8 doctrine. By threatening the loss of a crucial utility to the Frisch House unless it  
9 consents to property occupation and infrastructure installation without  
10 compensation, the City effectively attempts to force the Plaintiffs to abandon its  
11 Fifth Amendment rights. Based on the established principles of constitutional law  
12 regarding takings, the unconstitutional conditions doctrine, and the specific actions  
13 of the City of Reno as described, Plaintiff will likely succeed on the merits.  
14

15                   **b. Irreparable Harm**

16       For a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction to issue, the  
17 moving party must show that the nonmoving party's conduct, should it continue,  
18 would cause irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Dep't.  
19 of Conservation & Natural Res. v. Foley*, 121 Nev. 77, 80, 109 P.3d 760, 762 (2005).  
20 Here, if the City carries through with its threat to cut off sewer service to the Frisch  
21 House, the property may not be occupied, and the eight tenants who currently rent  
22 business space at the office will be compelled to rent places to do business  
23 elsewhere. Further, for the Frisch Property to continue to operate as an ongoing  
24 concern, it needs to have income, which it will lose if the building cannot be  
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1 occupied because the City cut off sewer service. While monetary damages might  
2 address some concerns, they can't always fully compensate for the loss of  
3 constitutional rights or the myriad of issues that arise from the lack of utilities.  
4 Monetary injury is not usually considered irreparable, but a threat of being driven  
5 out of business is. *N. Plains Res. Council v. United States Army Corps of Eng'rs*,  
6 460 F. Supp. 3d 1030, 1034 (D. Mont. 2020) citing hiQ Labs, Inc. v. LinkedIn Corp.,  
7 938 F.3d 985, 993 (9th Cir. 2019).

8

9 **c. Balance of the Equities**

10 The equities tip sharply in favor of relief for the Plaintiff because of the facial  
11 strength of the claim. The takings clause is a bulwark against governmental  
12 overreach and coercion related to private property. The City of Reno is  
13 circumventing this essential right by imposing conditions on the Frisch House that  
14 essentially mandate the surrendering of property rights without compensation. By  
15 threatening the Frisch House with the loss of a necessary utility if they do not  
16 consent to the occupation of the property and the installation of utility  
17 infrastructure, the City is leveraging its power to compel compliance. Such power  
18 dynamics should be closely scrutinized under equity's lens, as they typically do not  
19 favor the less powerful party—in this case, the Frisch House. Access to utilities is  
20 not a luxury; it's a basic necessity for any establishment in the modern era.  
21 Threatening the removal or discontinuation of such a service places the Frisch  
22 House in an untenable position where they are pressured to give in to the City's  
23 demands, regardless of their constitutionality. The City is asking the Frisch House  
24 to make permanent changes to their property (by installing infrastructure to  
25

1 accommodate a neighboring development) without any compensation. This  
2 trade-off is not proportional, as the City (and the neighboring development)  
3 receives the benefit of the infrastructure without bearing the cost or the burden.  
4 Conversely, the Frisch House bears the burden without an equitable benefit. If the  
5 City of Reno is allowed to proceed without redress, it sets a troubling precedent for  
6 future dealings between municipalities and private entities or individuals. Such  
7 actions might embolden other cities or governmental bodies to similarly coerce  
8 citizens under the guise of offering essential services. The balance of equities does  
9 not merely consider the present situation but also the potential ramifications for  
10 future cases.

13 The balance of equities clearly favors the Frisch House. Their rights to just  
14 compensation, the coercive tactics employed by the City, and the broader  
15 implications of such actions necessitate judicial review of the City's approach.  
16 Equity, in this case, requires that the Frisch House be treated justly and that their  
17 constitutional rights be upheld.

19 **d. The Public Interest Is Served**

20 An injunction in this matter will not have any impact beyond the parties to this  
21 case, as such, this factor should carry little weight in the Court's analysis.  
22  
23 *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 996 (9th Cir. 2017) citing *Stormans, Inc. v.*  
24 *Selecky*, 586 F.3d 1109, 1139 (9th Cir. 2009). However, the public has a strong  
25 interest in preventing the violation of a party's constitutional rights, and as such,  
26 this factor weighs in the Plaintiff's favor as well. *Id.* at 996. At most, The issuance  
27  
28

1 of a preliminary injunction in this matter will simply delay the City's planned sewer  
2 replacement project.

3 **e. Bond**

4 Pursuant to FRCP 65(c), "...the court may issue a preliminary injunction or a  
5 temporary restraining order only if the movant gives security in an amount that the  
6 court considers proper to pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found  
7 to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained." Federal courts have discretion as  
8 to the amount of security and may even dispense with the security requirement  
9 altogether where the relative hardships of the parties and the likelihood of success  
10 on the merits and concludes that to require any security would be unjust. See  
11 *Johnson v. Couturier*, 572 F.3d 1067, 1086 (9th Cir. 2009). No bond should be  
12 required in this matter because the Plaintiffs is merely seeking that they're  
13 well-established constitutional right to just compensation before taking occurs  
14 being forced by the Court.

15 The Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution ensures that private property  
16 cannot be taken for public use without just compensation. If the City of Reno is  
17 indeed bypassing this fundamental right, any delay in granting relief might lead to  
18 irrevocable harm to the Frisch House in the form of losing its sewer service.  
19 Requiring a bond could potentially delay or impede the issuance of an injunction,  
20 thereby allowing the continuation of this alleged infringement. Requiring a bond  
21 may set a precedent that financial resources are a barrier to accessing justice,  
22 particularly when confronting a well-resourced entity like a municipal government.

1 This could deter others from seeking injunctions when their rights are violated,  
2 undermining the justice system's role in providing accessible remedies. In this  
3 case, it's in the public interest to uphold and defend constitutional rights. By not  
4 requiring a bond, the Court would be sending a message about the paramount  
5 importance of constitutional protections and the urgency of addressing potential  
6 violations.

7       The imposition of a bond adds an additional financial burden on the Plaintiffs.  
8 In a situation where they're already facing potential property rights violations  
9 without compensation, it is inequitable to burden them further financially. Equity  
10 demands that relief be accessible, especially when constitutional rights are in the  
11 balance.

12       The City's threat to withdraw a necessary utility from the Frisch House  
13 significantly amplifies the urgency of the situation. Utilities are essential for the  
14 day-to-day functioning of any establishment. If the Frisch House is already being  
15 pressured into compliance under such a threat, requiring a bond could further skew  
16 the power dynamics in favor of the City, given its relative resources and influence.

17           **Conclusion**

18       Given the City's failure to follow its own rules, the Nevada Constitution, and  
19 the 5th Amendment, the Court should prevent the City from cutting off the  
20 Plaintiff's sewer service until Plaintiffs are paid just compensation for the use of  
21 their property for public purposes.

22           ///

23           ///

1 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court provide the following relief:

- 2 (1) Schedule a hearing to receive evidence if the Court deems necessary; and  
3 (2) Issue a preliminary injunction against the City as described above.

4  
5 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this: Aug 16, 2023

6 By: /s/ Luke Busby, Esq.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**  
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4 I certify that on the date shown below, I caused service to be completed of a true  
5 and correct copy of the foregoing Document by:

6 \_\_\_\_\_ personally delivering;

7 \_\_\_\_\_ delivery via Reno/Carson Messenger Service;

8 \_\_\_\_\_ sending via Federal Express (or other overnight delivery service);

9 \_\_\_\_\_ x depositing for mailing in the U.S. mail, with sufficient postage affixed thereto; or,

10 \_\_\_\_\_ X delivery via electronic means (fax, eflex, NEF, etc.) to:

11 Karl Hall, Esq.

12 Susan Rothe, Esq.

13 Mark Hughes, Esq.

14 Reno City Attorney

15 Civil Division

16 PO Box 1900

Reno, NV 89505

17  
18 **DATED** this Aug 16, 2023

19 By: /s/ Luke Busby, Esq.  
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